

Watchman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1899.

ARTHUR ROPES, General Editor.

District Politics.

The far away gaze of the *Free Press* has at length been recalled to affairs at its own door. The force of circumstances has finally compelled the contemporary to take note of the political commotion in the State, and particularly in the first congressional district. In its issue of Monday it prints a list of twenty-four State papers which it says "do not favor the renomination of Judge Powers, and that are in favor of ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page as his successor in Congress." The contemporary regards it "a significant circumstance that nearly half of the Republican papers in the State have thus early expressed themselves", and it further observes that almost all these papers "are published in the second district."

If this were the fact it should hardly be the occasion for the strain of bitterness that pervades the *Free Press*'s comments. The second district people are Vermonters and have a common interest in the welfare of the State. Dewey is a Vermonter, not a second district Vermonter merely, and his fame is the patrimony of the whole State. The whole American people have for years taken a very active and justifiable interest in the political affairs of the district in Maine Tom Reed has been representing. Not many years ago they were taking a similar interest in the Ohio district in which William McKinley was a candidate for Representative in Congress. Second district people and newspapers are entirely within the rights and proprieties in the matter in any interest they may be taking in first district affairs.

But it is true that "almost all the papers which have taken sides in regard to the succession in the first district are published in the second district." Are Readsboro, Fair Haven, Poultony, Brandon, Morrisville, Cambridge, Jericho, Vergennes, Rutland, Bristol, and last but not least, Burlington, in the second district? Newspapers in these towns have declared their preference in the matter of Representative in Congress. Four of the five papers in Rutland county, and two of the three in Addison, "have taken sides in regard to the succession in the first district." Are not Rutland and Addison counties in the first district? According to the tally sheets about one half of the papers in that district "have expressed themselves with greater or less positiveness" on this question of the succession. The *Free Press* should correct its reckoning.

This paper's business, as a WATCHMAN on the towers of this part of the political Jerusalem, is to proclaim the news, the facts of political controversy, and any other proper matters of public interest. The matters in question, it is clear—and becoming clearer day by day—are of lively public concern, from Canada line to Massachusetts, from the lake to the river boundary, and they are proper for publication, without prejudice to any interest, without diminution or enlargement. As a veracious chronicler of facts and events it is proper to add that the papers in the first district which have thus far declared their preference are quite unanimously in favor of Carroll S. Page of Hyde Park, and current report is that there are others.

Be of Good Cheer.

The douche of humidity the malcontents among the newspaper correspondents at Manila and the anti-imperialists at home have been dispensing upon the spirits, and the patience, of a patriotic people has been tried by the sunlight of truth and fact that has since been revealing the real situation in the Philippines.

The despatches tell how President McKinley is regarding affairs at and around Manila. His attitude in respect of persons and things which have recently been the subject of rampant criticism is very much like that of President Lincoln in the presence of ill-considered complaints and counsels after the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Lincoln's answer to the fault-finders and well-meaning but misguided critics has become historic, and events most triumphantly vindicated his judgment. So will it be with McKinley.

The capture of Calamba comes like a burst of sunshine from a clouded sky to verify the President's judgment. Out of their own mouths the round-robins and the perverters of truth at home are answered. Capt. H. L. Wells, the one truly war correspondent the war has developed, and singularly enough the correspondent of the most perverse and seditious of the American anti-imperialist papers, the *Evening Post* of New York, has recently arrived at San Francisco and, in answer to one current point of hostile comment, writes from that city:

Great progress has been made toward the suppression of the insurrection. It is untrue to say that it is as strong now as at the

beginning, and that the insurgents hold more territory of the island of Luzon than we do. In square miles they do hold, or, more correctly speaking, we do not hold, the greater portion, but it is sparsely inhabited and uncultivated. The American forces occupy the most valuable and densely populated section of the island, and the insurgent forces are only on the outside of this district.

Captain Wells did not sign the correspondents' "round robin." He learned of the missive only after his arrival in this country. He is a soldier and probably would not have signed it in any event. If the despatches the correspondents say the press censorship has compelled them to send have been misleading, Captain Wells' opinion is that "It is a question whether their Hong Kong dispatch has not also conveyed a wrong impression, the natural inference drawn from it being that the affairs there are in a much worse condition than is actually the case." The howl over the press censorship comes chiefly from persons and papers who are seeking fuel to feed the fires of their opposition to the government. The American people would not loudly lament or be greatly the losers if the whole corps of professional quill drivers were bundled off to their homes.

The Foreign Trade of the United States.

THE *Journal of Commerce* publishes the figures of the foreign trade of the United States for June, which complete the record of one of the most remarkable fiscal years in the nation's commercial history. The aggregate of domestic exports for the year is \$1,204,128,134, a very surprising string of figures. Of this total the agricultural products are \$784,999,009; domestic manufactures, \$338,667,794, the latter sum being nearly double the amount of domestic exports in 1895. The United States seems to be entering "the markets of the world," in the narrow phrase of the free trade advocates, under a protective tariff at a somewhat more rapid pace than under the Gorman-Wilson abomination of 1894.

The aggregate reports for the year are some \$6,000,000 less than for the year 1898; the agricultural exports are some \$68,000,000 less, the domestic exports \$48,000,000 greater. The decrease in the value of the agricultural exports is owing to lower prices, particularly in wheat, rather than to shrinkage in volume, while the increase in domestic manufactures exported represents a direct growth in the volume of trade. The figures for the year reveal an excess of exports of merchandise amounting to about \$507,000,000, as compared with an excess of \$994,000,000 for the fiscal year 1898. The difference, the *Journal* explains, is largely due to an increased volume of imports, but the decrease in the value of agricultural exports has something to do with the shrinkage in "the balance of trade," imperial in its magnitude, notwithstanding its diminished proportions. The agricultural exports are said still to bear the impress of short crops in Europe and the immense wheat movement of last year. It is possible that this element in the trade problem will disappear to some extent in the fiscal year that began July 1, and that the United States will have to depend more upon exports of finished goods to maintain its favorable trade balance.

The Republican doctrine of protection; under which the country has always been prosperous, has received a new and probably a final vindication; the Democratic doctrine of free trade, whose banner Cleveland raised in 1886, which the party has carried in three successive elections, and whose triumph in 1892 brought a nation of peerless wealth and resources to the verge of bankruptcy, will be relegated to its cradle in the lecture room of colleges, and there abide, a sickly infant "pulling and puking" in the arms of its nurses, the theoretical and impractical professors of political economy.

The country, unless perhaps it was the South in the time of slavery and during an exclusively agricultural existence, never has believed in free trade as a matter of practical business. The difference of opinion on this issue has been, for the most part, purely political. In practical business affairs this difference has disappeared. As a party, however, Democrats have denounced "Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery," etc., and when they have carried a national election on this issue they have sought to perpetuate this "fraud and robbery" in the laws they have passed, or have tried to pass; but they have so combined, as in the Wilson-Gorman law, the merit in the doctrine of protection with the evils of political wickedness inhering in their party as to embarrass the business interests of the country, or involve them in downright and wide-spread disaster. All this had become clear before the brilliant demonstration of commercial prosperity of the two years following the enactment of the Dingley tariff. In the figures of the *Journal of Commerce*, and in many incidental circumstances—for example, the cry of the railways for added thousands of cars to supply the accumulating demands of the country for merchan-

dise—is seen the practical withdrawal from politics of free trade, pure and simple, or disguised as "tariff reform" or "tariff for revenue only." The Republican party has fought the battle for the doctrine of protection to American industry to a successful close.

Rising Temperature.

A rapidly rising temperature in the first district is indicated by the subjoined card published in the *Free Press*, from Judge Powers:

To the Voters in the First Congressional District:

In view of the attack that is being made upon me as your representative, by Governor Page in the newspapers, I beg to say that at the proper time I will meet you, face to face, and make complete answer to all charges that have been, or may be, made against me.

H. HENRY POWERS,
Morrisville, Vt., July 31, 1899.

This seems to verify the WATCHMAN's recent prognostication as to the dimensions and character of the contest in the first district.

The Washington *Post* goes over the virtues and achievements of Admiral Dewey and forecasts the reception his appreciative countrymen will give him. The *Post* naturally asks what, when the Admiral lands, is to be the sentiment the country will express to him? How, and by whom, and in what terms shall he be told of the honor and the estimation in which he is held by his countrymen? What will be most grateful to him, make him, in turn, feel proud of his countrymen and thankful for the opportunity of serving them? Then the *Post* supposes a man of the sentiments of Hoar and Atkinson selected as spokesman of this country's sentiments and improving the occasion to speak for the anti-expansionists on this wise:

"Admiral Dewey, regarded in the light solely of a fight, your performance at Manila was very clever. But how vulgar it is to fight! Your going to Manila was most unfortunate! But more unfortunate still was your remaining after sinking the Spanish fleet! If you had only sailed away at once after doing that! Why, in great Caesar's name, did you stay? We are preparing, as far as possible, to undo it all. We shall ask the people next year to recede from the position they have been spurred by your action to take, and to let the Philippine Islands slide. You must not take account personally of our position. We understand that you acted only as a sailor under orders. We do not hold you personally responsible for the terrible plight into which official achievements have plunged the country."

Even the anti-expansionists profess to be proud of Admiral Dewey, remarks the *Post*. And yet the brief address outlined does no injustice to their real attitude toward him and his superb services. Is he likely to be very proud of them?

The assassination of President Heaureux of the Dominican republic again brings that troubled colored sister in the family of nations prominently before the world. Her griefs have been quite continuously the subject of minor international concern. She needs the steady hand of Anglo-Saxon administration. General Grant, as President, desired and advised the acquisition of the island. He was stoutly opposed and savagely denounced for this by statesmen of the Sumner school. In the war with Spain the advantage the possession of the island would have given the United States was apparent. The prophetic vision of President Grant received a new illustration, and his wise foresight has now become clear to many who formerly had doubted. With Porto Rico, on the east, a colony of the United States, and, on the west, Cuba temporarily under American protection, a relation that is predestined to become permanent, Santo Domingo's ultimate destiny—and the republic's pressing need—is reasonably clear. President Grant's purpose with respect to Santo Domingo was deferred, not lost, when it was rejected by the Senate of the United States.

Representative Smith of Illinois, thus sums up the amusing wobbling of the Democrats on the issues of the Presidential campaign: "The Democrats may try to run their campaign on a dozen issues, but the moment they nominate Bryan, they will force the silver issue to the front. They cannot escape it if he is the nominee, as now seems practically settled. Mr. Bryan cannot subordinate silver unless he descends to mere pettyfogging in politics, for he is the embodiment of the idea. If silver is not mentioned in the platform, and Bryan is nominated, the people will not be deceived. They know Bryan's position too well."

All the Democratic talk about political favors to be bestowed by the granting of public franchises in Porto Rico is clothed with its wonted Democratic silliness, by the opinion of Attorney General Griggs, that the right to grant these concessions is vested in Congress alone. This case is another indication of the wisdom of waiting until something has been done to criticize, before opening the batteries of criticism. The hair trigger critic misses oftener than he hits, and makes himself ridiculous in the eyes of sensible men.

Says the *Press* of New York: "The heaviest taxpayer in Vermont fell dead while pleading for a reduction of his assessments. Such requests from wealthy men should not be granted or refused too suddenly." This item has all the peculiar uncertainty and indefiniteness that customarily characterizes the reference of a New York paper to Vermont persons or affairs. Another paper in Gotham, publishing news of the recent death of a Montpelier man, identified him as the largest taxpayer in this city, the revenue the really largest taxpayer contributes being some five times greater.

Mr. Root today succeeds Gen. Alger as secretary of war. There are many rumors as to what his policy is to be, but they are mostly guesses. There is no occasion for a secretary of war to have any policy, remarks a Washington correspondent. Nevertheless, the head of any department is expected to have ideas of his own in the matter of its efficient administration, and therefore a policy of his own, and to have it carried out. The alternative would be his departure from the cabinet or the acceptance of a mere clerkship under the President.

"Three hundred million bushels of corn and \$50,000,000 on deposit in its banks," said Representative Curtis, "have drowned out the calamity wailers and restored Kansas to its old place among the sure Republican states. Thousands who voted for Bryan in 1896, will vote for McKinley next year, and it can be classed among the certainties that Kansas will give the Republican presidential electors not less than 25,000 majority."

It is the dog days' season, twelve months ahead of the time when political steam is up in an ordinary campaign in Vermont, but the general "preparedness" for political war appears to be similar to that the blockading squadron off Santiago de Cuba was maintaining against the coming out of Cervera's ships. Steam is up and the newspapers are evidently ready to close in when the signal is given.

It is strange, says the *Herald* of Boston, that we should learn for the first time from a Trieste paper that, during Dewey's fight off Cavite, two sailors played on a banjo and a fiddle, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." Was that also suppressed? Where are the round-robins.

On one occasion the Spanish authorities shot sixty-two Filipinos for holding what was charged to be a revolutionary meeting. This "loving mother," as Aguinaldo terms Spain, was sometimes a sharp disciplinarian.

Appropos of the claim so strenuously made that the secretary of war should be "an experienced lawyer, capable of handling the many difficult legal questions that will come before the war department in connection" with its administration at this time, the query is pertinent, What is the cabinet office of attorney general for?

With a vicious premeditation the Chicago *Record* tries to complicate the affair by referring to Mr. Chandler and Mr. Gallinger as Vermont Senators.

STATE POLITICS.

What Some of the Newspapers Are Saying. Some Pertinent Comments.

A WORD FOR PLUMLEY.

Representative timber in the second district seems to be overabundant, and while they are all able men of whom Vermonters may well be proud, yet among the many names already mentioned the one that to many Vermonters stands pre-eminent is Hon. Frank Plumley. He is fitted by experience and ability to fill that office. He is a man of undoubted integrity, a staunch and consistent advocate of temperance, an earnest worker and a public speaker of unequalled ability. Should the voters of the second district elect him to this responsible office it would not only be well filled but filled in a manner that would add greatly to the working power of Vermont's representation in Congress.—Groton Times.

HUMOR AND POLITICS.

The Montpelier *Journal* says that the State of Vermont "must compensate for numerical weakness by mental and moral strength" in choosing representatives to Congress and in line with this idea supports William P. Dillingham for Senator and Carroll S. Page for Congressman. Thereupon the Rutland *Herald*, with characteristic and caustic brilliancy, rises to remark that "the *Journal* should grow a sense of humor." It is a cause for congratulation among the newspaper readers of Vermont that not all the State sheets can boast as keen a sense of humor as our friend, the *Herald*. Oftentimes, as in the case in question, the jokes the *Herald* makes, as well as those it pretends to see, must be supplied with written commentaries fully explaining the same in order to be appreciated by the common herd. Humor is a good thing in its place, but the question of national representation is a serious one and the friends of the *Herald* would doubtless be glad to see in its columns some serious and sensible remark concerning the same. But the contemporary has always been opposed to Mr. Page, for which a reason might not be hard to find. If the *Herald*

will drop its joceous mood long enough to enlighten a long-suffering public as to why the *Journal's* support of Mr. Dillingham and Mr. Page is so intensely humorous, we shall all be glad to know. Not that the above-named gentlemen care a rap what the *Herald* says about their candidacy; the *Herald's* candidate was never known to win; but it is information we are looking for, beloved.—Ludlow Tribune.

OF WHAT PARTY.

With the announcement of the Barre *Times* that Hon. Wendell P. Stafford of St. Johnsbury is in the field, to succeed to the congressional seat now held by General Grout, comes the further announcement that Lieutenant Governor Bates of the same place is to be a candidate to succeed Governor Smith in the executive chair of the State. This was expected, and both announcements have been long discounted. Now watch the scramble around the supposed band wagon by the newspapers that not long since were loud in their denunciations of the lieutenant governorship stepping stone to the gubernatorial chair. As to Mr. Stafford's congressional aspirations of what party does he intend to ask a nomination? He was the candidate of the prohibitionists for lieutenant governor in 1892, and was elected as an independent to the State Legislature the same year. The same condition of affairs that led to the appearance of his name on a State ticket in opposition to the Republican nominee, and to his election to the State Legislature, led to the defeat of the Republican presidential ticket later in the year. Are the Republicans of the Second district reduced to the extremity of making their choice from men with such a record? None but political time-servers will profess it.—Windsor Journal.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

It is a very pretty fight that is already on over in the first district where ex-Gov. Page is out after Judge Powers' seat in Congress. The ex-governor has been out hunting on sundry occasions before in the wilds of Vermont Republican politics and has been very apt to come back with his game bag well filled.

Some of the best political observers believe, however, that Powers will win. He is certainly a man of intellectual quality, and when he entered Congress it was with a general expectation that he would make a great career. But he made a bad miss in his persistent fight for his Pacific railroad bill, which, as his fight shows, would have needlessly skinned the government out of millions of dollars, and the suspicion is cruelly general at Washington that he was bought in the business. None of us who know him will believe this for a moment, but it is undeniable that he has greatly impaired his influence in Congress and for a time at least will prevent his getting the position his talents and experience entitle him to.

Gov. Page is not strong in the ways that Judge Powers is. For instance, he is no orator. But he is an uncommonly shrewd man, and of exceptional business capacity and probably never would have made the great mistake the Judge did on the Pacific railroad bill. Sometimes he seems to overdo the shrewd act in politics and in management to be too prolific. But it is in justice to be said that when he has reached public position, as finance inspector and governor, he has done good work, has shown mastery of detail and comprehension of principles and a "get there" faculty with regard to duty as marked as in the handling of caucuses and conventions, and withal he has always been a loyal Vermonter. There have been things to criticize in his course, as the *Reformer* has observed from time to time, but he has contributed some good ideas to the State, and some good precedents, especially in the refreshing contrast of his "official expenses" with some of those since and before his time as governor. If he should get into Congress he could be depended on to do the very best of which he is capable; the criticism of Judge Powers—and there is certainly some force to it—is that he was by nature equipped to do better than he has done.—Brattleboro Reformer.

General Otis.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—President McKinley has sent to Gen. Otis an expression of confidence in his ability and judgment and assurances that his conduct of civil and military matters meets with the hearty approval of the government. There has never been a time when criticism of Gen. Otis's administration would have had so little effect upon President McKinley and his advisers in Washington. The opinion is general in official quarters that the attacks on Gen. Otis are based on nothing more than a desire to embarrass the government and to make political capital out of the Philippine situation.

The knowledge possessed by the government of the situation at Manila and elsewhere in the archipelago is so complete that no person in this country outside of that small circle which is close to the President can know half as much about the true condition of affairs. The government has not secured its information from Gen. Otis alone, but has had the advantage of the opinions of the members of the Philippines commission and other men who have been on the spot. These opinions coincide on all important questions.

It is true that one man of prominence whose opinions were sought by the administration, did not agree with Gen. Otis as to the conduct of the campaign in Luzon. There is reason to believe that this man urged a more conciliatory policy in dealing with the insurgents than that followed by Gen. Otis. After a careful consideration of all the evidence in regard to the conduct of the campaign and the civil administration in the archipelago, made in view of the criticisms of Otis, the President and those whose counsel he sought could find no flaw in the record of the commanding general at Manila. The President decided that the time had arrived when it was well to indicate to Otis that his conduct was fully approved. The President's despatch was trans-

mitted through Secretary Alger, and part of it was substantially as follows: "The President directs me to say that he is perfectly satisfied with the work you have accomplished, and believes you have done as well as could have been done under the circumstances."

In answer General Otis among other things said: "With the plans now matured I believe that we can suppress the rebellion in a reasonable short time with honor to the United States and satisfaction to the President."

General Otis referred to the cruelty of the Filipinos in warfare and their inability to recognize the benefits of republican institutions. He said that military operations were suspended solely on account of the weather and the exchange of State troops for regulars, and that his colleagues on the Philippines commission supported his views in civil and military matters.

Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Yellow fever has broken out among the old soldiers at the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va. Surgeon General Sternberg has received this message from Lieutenant Colonel DeWitt, surgeon at Fortress Monroe. "At 4 P. M. yesterday, Surgeon Pettus, United States marine hospital, officially states that yellow fever prevails in the National Soldier's Home, thirty-four cases and six deaths." The marine hospital service is making active preparations to stamp out the dread disease. More than four thousand old soldiers are quartered in the institution. The mortality that will result by the spread of the contagion will be frightful.

At a conference of war department officials General Corbin decided that Sternberg and Wyman should go at once to Hampton personally, and take whatever steps are necessary to confine the fever to present limits. General Merritt, at Governor's Island, New York, commanding department of the east was notified to remove the garrison of Fort Monroe to some place on the northern coast, location left to him. Officials do not conceal their alarm. They fully realize if the fever spreads to Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport it will not be long in reaching Richmond, Washington and Newport News.

Two more cases of yellow fever are reported in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton to-day, and one death. No teams or boats are running to-day for this city. Four hundred guests left the hotels at Old Point Comfort at three A. M. to-day by special train.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The surgeon's report gives the following account of the appearance of "Yellow Jack" in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton:

Early in July an old soldier entered the home for a short rest and soon afterward appeared at the dispensary, where he informed the physician in charge that he was but recently from Santiago via a transport to a northern port; thence he started for Manila via San Francisco, beat his way to the home on a freight train and entered with his baggage. He complained of dumb chills and fever and was prescribed for. He mingled freely with the inmates of the home and a short time ago disappeared. This is the possible cause of the outbreak.

There have been three deaths from yellow fever since yesterday and 30 cases are now under treatment. Expert surgeons and immune nurses are being installed and rigid quarantine regulations are enforced. There are no cases in Norfolk. The hotels at Old Point Comfort are practically deserted. Newport News appropriates \$10,000 for quarantine.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., August 1.—Excitement over the yellow fever epidemic is dying away here. The latest reports from Hampton are seven new cases, three deaths yesterday. Positively there are no cases outside the Soldiers' Home. Several thousand have already left this neighborhood for the North. The Rush from Hampton depot yesterday afternoon was terrific. Four or five thousand people crowded the cars of a train run in two sections in order to accommodate people desiring to leave. Cause of introduction of disease is attributed to soldier inmate of the home who obtained an extended leave of absence recently, and went to Cuba, returning without telling the officials. He brought back infected clothing.

IN THE FAR EAST.

MANILA, July 31.—The insurgents yesterday attempted to recapture Calamba, which was taken by the Americans last Wednesday. A force of 2,400 rebels attacked the town simultaneously on the north and south. In repulsing the attack the Americans did not even touch all their force. Two companies of the twenty-first regulars and some cavalry, with one gun, was sufficient to repel the attack on the north, while 400 men of the Washington Volunteers drove the enemy on the south. The American loss was one killed and seven wounded.

Brookfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Rice of Charles-town, Mass., were in town last week.

Miss Bessie Twigg of Barre spent part of last week with her grandmother, Mrs. Lois Buck.

W. J. Blodgett with his father from Randolph spent a few days in Lyndonville the past week.

Mrs. Nellie Knowles of Natick, Mass., is expected this week to visit her sister, Mrs. Sarah Fullam.

Mrs. Nettie Cram has been caring for Mrs. Lucy Perham Benedict at Bethel for the past two weeks.

Rev. Mr. Abercrombie has arranged for an exchange with Rev. Mr. Eastman of Chelsea next Sunday.

Two daughters of Dennis Bates, a former resident of this place, are stopping for a while at Frank Patterson's.

Rev. C. H. Morse preached at the Second church in the morning and at the First church in the afternoon last Sunday.

Leslie Crane arrived in town Saturday to accompany his wife and children, who have been spending some time in town, on their return to their home in Rutland.

The delegates appointed by the Sunday-school of the Second church to attend the Sunday-school convention at Wells River this week, were Charles Williams, Frank Ainsworth, Mrs. W. J. Blodgett and Miss Mary Upham.

Marshfield.

Mrs. W. E. Lamberton is visiting in Northfield.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed C. Preston last Saturday.

J. Ward Carver is spending the week at Caspian Lake in Greensboro.

Mrs. Charles Lakin and daughter of Salem, Mass., are visiting in town.

Milo Wing has gone to Cabot to live. He is now boarding at Mrs. Herriek's.

Edward B. Nye of Wakefield, Mass., was in town a few days recently to tune pianos.

Mr. Simpson and wife of Barton are visiting Mrs. Simpson's brother, B. B. Nowies.

Word was received last week of the death of the youngest child of Clarence Wilson of Boston.

There will be a service at the Congregational church on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The hand recently placed an order for some new horses, among them a tenor and baritone.

The Ladies' Aid will hold their annual meeting with Mrs. Henry Smith next Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Philina Cameron Hoyt, a former resident of the town, now of St. Johnsbury, is visiting at Frank Cole's.

Harry H. Folsom and Josephine Shiner of Waterbury were married last Sunday by justice of the peace Mr. R. Bliss.

A number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Frank White had a most social visit at their home in Peacham last week.

About one hundred quarts of raspberries were taken from one pasture by pickers from this town one day last week.

Mrs. H. E. Northrop, daughter of Mrs. Wyman, had a most interesting visit at her home in Peacham last week.

Herbert Folsom is at the Mary Fletcher hospital at Burlington for treatment. He was accompanied by H. H. Hollister.

Rev. C. G. Corse's father, a superannuated preacher of the New York conference, preached at the Methodist church last Sunday.

C. C. Payne of Racket River, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., was the guest of his brother-in-law, Abel Beckley, a few days recently.

E. W. Cochran of Northfield is a guest at E. W. Gilman's, as is also Mrs. Gilman's grandmother, Mrs. S. B. Cochran of Hudson, Mass.

C. J. Wood and his help expect to commence building a new library the first week in August. The contract calls for its completion September 1.

Owing to a defective chafe iron and consequently a broken wheel on A. C. Tucker's most cart was held up at the market on court square nearly all day Monday.

Miss Hattie Fisher of Cabot who taught the primary department of our village school this summer, has a position as teacher in the grade school at Bethel.

Mr. Page of Providence, R. I., purchased a horse of Eastman Hopkins, Jr., Cabot last week and A. R. Cole rode it to Middlebury for him where he had other horses to care.

Mr. Prouty and son of Lisbon, N. H., were in town last week to purchase horses. They bought one and exchanged it for a nice pair with H. E. Cutler of Plainfield.

Mrs. Adolph Pauley, her son, Hermon, and daughter, Annie, and Hermon A. Dodge of West Somerville, Mass., are the guests of F. M. Amador and others in town.

Mrs. Ida M. Hoffman and son John of Island Pond visited her sister, Mrs. M. R. Bliss, a few days last week. Mrs. Bliss accompanied them to Elmore to visit their brother, H. O. Amador.

A nice pair of ladies' gloves were found on the ball ground after the game played with the Woodbury team Saturday, July 23. The owner can have them by calling upon or addressing J. W. Davis and proving same.

New telephone poles are being scattered through the town and a gang of twelve or fifteen men are now at work between here and Plainfield setting them. They will be quartered at the Commercial house for a short time after August 1.

A. T. Davis has added "Moxie" to his list of cool, refreshing summer beverages. The syrups he uses are made by himself from the pure juice of fruits. He remembers that ice cream is served every Saturday afternoon and evening.

E. V. Spencer is expecting summer guests from New Bedford, Mass., to arrive next week. They have been making quite extensive repairs about their premises in preparation for them and have put up a new lawn swing in the yard.

Mrs. Kate White Capwell has been visiting in town for a few days. She returned to Plainfield Monday afternoon. Her stay was made shorter this year than usual owing to her spending two weeks of her vacation assisting her brother, a lawyer in town, Mr. Bert Batchelder, who has been very sick with pneumonia.

Two gentlemen from New York state were in town a few days recently. They were not very conversant about their room, but their actions would indicate that they were looking for power as they spent quite a little time in prospecting about the falls. The day is coming and is not far distant when the power of these falls will be developed here will be improved, and if rightly used will mean much to the future of our town.

Roxbury.

H. Carl Ellis was quite ill a part of last week.

C. A. Roys has been engaged to teach the fall school.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hunt of Barre were in town last week.

D. L. Nichols recently purchased a horse from W. O. Shepard.

Mrs. Joseph Howe and Miss Myrtle recently visited in Brookfield.

Mrs. W. S. Spaulding and daughter, Margery, of Boston visited here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carpenter and daughter, Winifred, spent Sunday in Granville.

S. Smith of Brookfield is spending some time with Mrs. George Heath, his daughter.

Mrs. Lena Kilham of Randolph was the guest of Miss Winifred Ellis one day of last week.

Mrs. William Spaulding and daughter Marjorie, of Auburndale, Mass., were in town on Friday.

The Ladies' Circle will meet at their rooms on Thursday and will be in charge of